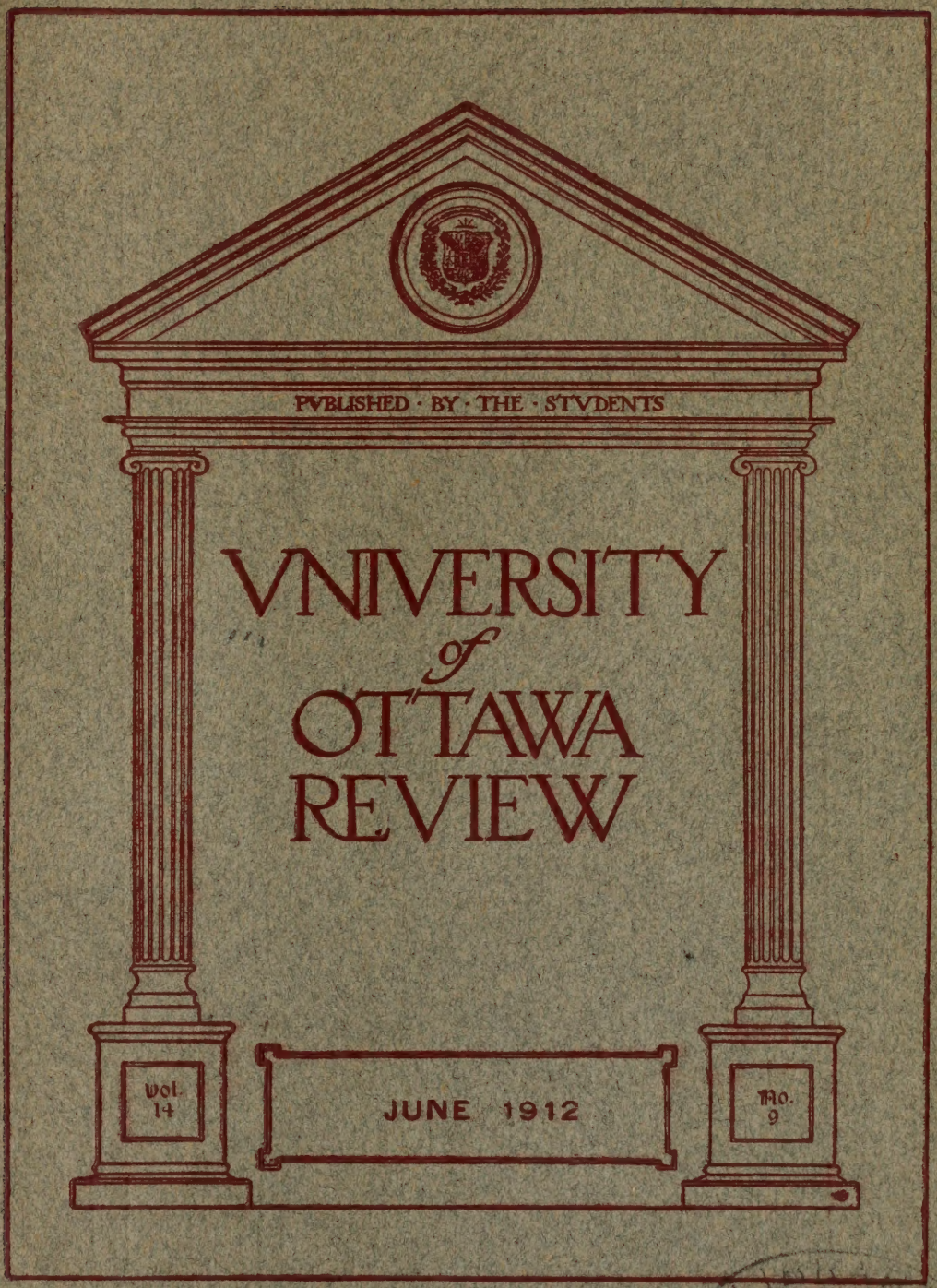
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INDEX

Vol. XIV. 1911-'12.

Page.

Address of Dr. McKenna 1
Address to Our Rector 36
Alma Mater 219
Ancient Measures 135
Anniversary of Arch. Gauthier's Installation 52
Aubrey de Vere 258
Aubrey de Vere 331

Banking 336
Bethlehem of To-day, The 77
Burke and Ireland 261

Canada 214
Canadian and American Newspapers 15
Catholic Church and the French Revolution, The 175
Catholic Emancipation 130
Chateau Laurier Filtration System 81
Children of Fochlut Wood, The 205
Chinese Republic, The 164
Christmas 93
Christmas Thoughts 82
Columbia 221
Confederation 137
Continental Distribution of Flora and Fauna 290

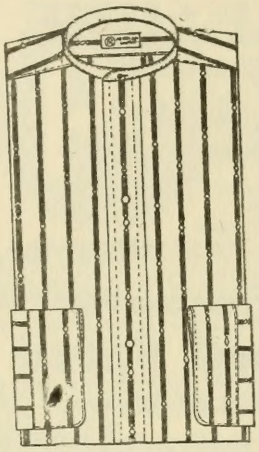
Day We Celebrate, The 210
Death of Samson 245
Disbelief of Milcho, The 178
Dog Days 255

Earl Grey 46
Education, Prussian and Canadian 249
Empire of Japan, The 267
Exercise 83

Page.

Editorials:—

Canadian National Anthem, A 146
Christmas 97
College Men in Business 20
Dickens' Centenary, The 184
Education, The New Paths of .. ..
Ex-Rector, The 55
Football Team of 1911, The 55
Home Rule 226
Home Rule Bill of 1912, The 271
Inter-Collegiate Amenities 99
Kindness its own Reward 302
Musical Ireland 227
New Term, The 19



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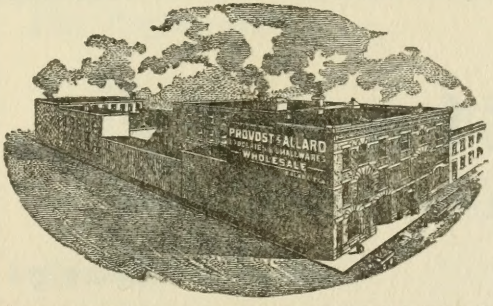

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Poem: The Death of Mary	321
The Struggle for an Irish Catholic University	322
Pelissier's Cave	324
Justice Department in the Commercial Course	330
Free Trade vs. Protection	327
Aubrey de Vere	331
The Other Way	333
Banking	336
Editorials:—	
Products of Catholic Education	341
The Prize-Story Contest	342
Valete	343
Exchanges	343
Books and Reviews	345
Among the Magazines	346
Priorum Temporum Flores	348
Personals	349
Athletics	350
Local Interest	353
Junior Department	357

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW

Vol. XIV. OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE, 1912. No. 9

Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Ont., as Second-Class Matter.

The Death of Mary.

I hear His Voice! I must away!
My soul doth burn! I *cannot* stay!
The path was dim, and the way was long,
But my soul within me Love kept strong,
And feathered upon shall her shoulders be
At the kiss of the breath of Deity—
The breath of Love, and its quickening kiss,
Which men call death, and I call bliss.
Hark to the sweet Voice! It calls me away!
Loose me, thou earth, for I *cannot* delay!
Out of the body I yearn on high,
Into the life which doth not die.
Upward and onward, high and higher,
I am borne on plumes of strong desire,
Away, away, to the Realm of Rest,
Where, with pinions folded upon my breast,
Brood I shall, like the nested dove,
Lapped and lulled on the heart of Love.

—*Frank Waters.*

"The Struggle for an Irish Catholic University."

OUR thoughts often turn to Ireland, the land of our forefathers. But it is impossible to think or to speak of Ireland without thinking or speaking of England, her ruler and too often her stern oppressor. The question most frequently asked by those who are acquainted with Ireland's history, is, how can England hesitate to grant the most just requests of those people, whom she has even given most freely to her half-civilized colonies, namely Responsible Government, and that but recently, only after a long and bitter struggle has she given to the majority of that country a university that they may call their own.

Therefore, gentle reader, bear with me while I discuss the struggle for this university. Ireland, history tells us was the university of Europe until Henry VIII. and his immediate successors, in the hope of exterminating the faith of the Irish, demolished their universities. Later laws were passed which prohibited all Catholic seats of learning and compelled Catholics to attend Protestant schools. But as time went on and circumstances changed, prudence obliged parliament to repeal these laws. After the repeal the education was solely in the hands of the clergy, not because they sought the monopoly of it, as many of "Our Friends" say, but because they alone were capable of teaching.

However, it was not long before both the Catholic clergy and laymen realized that the Catholic youth had to be trained to take his place in the different walks of life to prevent business from being entirely in Protestant hands. But they also realized that the accomplishment of this required both clerical and lay teachers. This requirement gave rise to questions of vital importance, viz.: where and how shall the lay teachers be obtained? Should they be taken from the Protestant universities of the country whose chief aim at this time was proselytism? Certainly not. But since circumstances demanded Catholic lay-teachers, common sense and justice demanded Catholic universities, from which these teachers could receive the necessary education.

This demand once realized was immediately attended to by the influential Catholics and by a few broad-minded Protestants of the country, who by continually agitating, succeeded in inducing parliament to listen to them. The result was that Mr. Bryce,

Secretary of Ireland in his endeavor to settle the question, projected a scheme in 1907 whereby Trinity College was to be merged into a new university of Dublin which was to include Queen's College and a new Catholic College. The control of the entire community was to be vested in a board partly nominated by the Crown and partly by the colleges and the general body of students.

This proposal was strenuously opposed, firstly by the Dublin University Defence Commission and secondly by the Catholics of Ireland. The former objected saying, "that the ideals which had hitherto dominated the aims and teachings of Trinity College were incompatible with a system in which regard for principle of authority and the repudiation of scientific theorization are leading features." The latter refused to support measures whereby the Catholic student would be attracted into an admostphere inimical to their religious beliefs.

Government then proposed to establish two new universities, one in Dublin, a Catholic resort, and one in Belfast, which, although no religious tests were to be enforced, was to be for Presbyterians. This system of education on a denominational bias was claimed by both Catholics and non-Catholics to be injurious to the higher interests of the people.

However, not discouraged, parliament, on the refusal of this second scheme to solve the university question, proposed a third plan which was at once approved of by the people. Mr. Birrell brought forth this measure, which left Trinity College intact, but created two new universities, one in Dublin and one in Belfast. The new university of Dublin, better kown today as the National University of Ireland was given a nominated senate of thirty-six members, of whom twenty-nine are Catholics. While to the University of Belfast was given a similar senate of whom all but one are Protestants.

These universities are now open to all matriculants, and are doing excellent work and I hope and I am convinced that by the continuation of their good work coupled with the impetus which will be given to learning by the granting of Home Rule, Ireland will once more be called, "The University of Europe," the lamp of the north.

C. A. Mulvihill, '14.

Pelissier's Cave.

VERY unusual indeed was the spectacle of a few students rising rather readily at five o'clock on Wednesday the twenty-second of last month.

The cause of such an early rising was not (as I am sure few would presume) the anticipation of a goodly breakfast, but—well a ramble through the woods, a thing that always appeals to exuberant youths, more so when the object of the excursion is the acquisition of more knowledge in the scientific domain.

The party composed of eleven geologists under the able direction of Rev. F. Lajeunesse started from the university about six o'clock. Although it was rather cloudy each one dared not express his apprehension as to the weather we would get for fear the excursion might be postponed.

All the way to Alonzo Wright's a few yawns were now and then noticed and an unwooed chill hindered the explosions of juvenile ardour which were to break out later on. At eight o'clock breakfast was served and I only wish those who have a grudge against college food could relish their meals with all the zest and appetite of a nine mile drive.

The rest of the journey was very interesting, the landscape being one of the most beautiful in Canada. For half our way we skirted the Gatineau river in its sinuous course, and then suddenly plunged into vales between mountains where the emerald of budding trees and flowers had not yet destroyed the dull rusty colour, imprint of the last autumnal days, but blended with it to present an admirable hue to the eye. The route was a most excellent one to study alluvial formations as well as rock-disintegration and formation of mountain soil.

A very pleasing event took place at Wilson's Corner where with the kind permission of the school teacher, Miss Irene Kelley, we posed with the school children for our picture.

But, however enjoyable the journey might have been, the exalted imagination longed to arrive at Pelissier's Cave the famous "Grotte merveilleuse" where we should according to local superstition, perceive at any moment a deity of mythological days.

At last about twelve o'clock or so we arrived. A Westward wind was blowing and the weather forecast was rather unfavourable. It happened that every student knew we were to have rain. Such is very often the case; one is apt to prophesy what is about to take place as a certainty he foresaw long before others.

However, dinner was served and eaten with no less appetite after a summary cooking worthy of the most famous "coureur des bois." Mr. Dubois one of the "explorers" amused us with his strenuous if not successful attempts to obtain milk from a rebellious cow.

After a few photographs were taken and dishes washed à la "As you like it" we started for the true object of our trip, which was situated about two miles from our stopping place. After finding much difficulty in going through an imaginary pathway in a thickly-wooded forest we reached the goal of our desire "The Cave."

I might as well admit it, my first impression was that of bitter disappointment. Such is imagination; it enlarges and elevates things heard of, to such an extent, as to completely disfigure them, and it takes reason a few moments to counterbalance this unavoidable effect of idealism or rather Quixotism.

We were at the cave but the most important was still to be done, the descent through a narrow passage from which percobating humidity emanated. As we went down, the impression gradually changed from that of discontent to that of admiration. The reflection of a dozen candles upon the oozing walls was almost magical, and shadows fantastical moved along with us, as if they were inhabitants of the silex age in a prehistoric mansion.

The oh's of astonishment resounded upon the sonorous walls and away went imagination contemplating through the prison of elapsed centuries, the possibility of life in such a state as that of the "Troglodytes."

Down we went recognizing upon the walls as we passed by, the signature of more than one of our worthy professors, and strange as it might seem the further we went down the easier was it to elevate one self to the Creator.

The scenery changed at every step, now a vast amphitheatre, then a narrow passage, now ascending, then going down a hundred feet or so through sink holes.

It was sufficient to gaze upon this natural architectural wonder, to tread this marvellous excavation, to conceive the enorm-

ous force of the agencies that necessitated the accomplishment of such gigantic work, for one's soul to rise in ardent prayer of adoration and humility towards the Almighty.

Still we went down until we arrived at the "chapel." This is the prettiest part of the cave. The vault is almost 75 ft. high and well represents the interior of a gothic cathedral of Medieval times.

It would be difficult to analyze one's sentiments while admiring this unique spectacle. Mixed with concealed fear was the boldness and intrepidity that animates discoverers when they reach the land, unknown and perhaps dangerous, they have long sought for.

Finally we reached the very bottom, where a miniature rivulet of sparkling water emptied itself with crystalline resoundings into a diminutive lake.

There we stopped for a few moments and thought. Just what we thought of would be hard to say. We thought of man's insignificance, of creation, and of God, who by both extremes, that of the infinitely great and that of the infinitely small, in animaculets as well as in caves, in all the marvels of creation, convinces us of our nothingness and thus facilitates adoration by mingling it with true humility.

J. H. L., '14.

Free Trade vs. Protection.

THE life of modern nations is trade, trade which is begotten of the great centralization of industries practical to-day and which has produced the enormous commerce of our times. The channels of commerce are the nation's arteries through which flow this life-giving trade, and the nation which has the greatest volume of this rich blood coursing through her veins and arteries has the greatest vitality and the greatest power. Experience bears out my analogy. The British Empire, greatest in the world's history, is essentially a commercial empire whose widespread possessions were obtained through trade and whose power is maintained by the same means.

Trade is the transfer of goods from one individual to another in consideration of some return. Such transfers may take place between two individuals of the same country or nation, or between two individuals of different countries or nations. The transfers in the former case constitute domestic trade, in the latter case they constitute international trade. It is with reference to international trade that the terms "Free Trade" and "Protection" are used. "Protection," in this essay, means the granting, to home producers, of some advantage over foreigners, sometimes in the shape of an import duty against foreign produce, sometimes, a bounty or bonus to home producers. "Free Trade" here means the absence of any such advantage.

It may well be supposed that in the ideal or Platonic world free trade would be the rule at the frontier, if indeed there would be frontiers in such a case. But we are far from Utopia and must make up for our deficiencies by the enforcement of laws and regulations. So it is customary to find a country girdled about by a tariff wall which opposes in varying degrees the imports from foreign lands. Though in theory free trade is more desirable, it is not always practicable, and there are four conditions, the presence of one of which is a valid reason for protection. Let us consider these four conditions.

It often happens that a country buys abroad articles for whose production it is itself well suited physically. When I say 'well suited,' I mean that the country can produce the articles in question at the expense of less labor, less money and less time

than it expends in procuring the articles from outside. Here is a case for protection. A duty upon the import of such articles, or better still, a bonus upon their production and export, will foster and encourage the manufacture of these articles within the country. It is argued by some that for every increase in a new industry there is a corresponding decrease in an old. That this argument is hardly exact can best be shown by an example. Let us suppose that long ago the Quebec farmer paid for manufactured tobacco in potatoes. We can, therefore, readily suppose an extensive trade in potatoes and tobacco between the Quebec farmer and the American tobacco manufacturer. When later Canada imposed a heavy duty upon the importation of manufactured tobacco numerous tobacco factories located here. Did this reduce the size of the potato crop? Not at all! For a while the potato trade may have been somewhat disorganized, but so vast became the new industry that many thousands of workmen were attracted, workmen who had need of potatoes, and, moreover, the farmer had still to pay for his cigars. So the potato trade was not diminished and the farmer had now a more secure market.

The purpose of protection in this case just cited is known as the "Acclimatisation of Industries." The only condition required to render it a valid reason for protection is the suitability of the country for the industry desired. It is disregard of this requisite which constitutes one of the greatest evils of protection. Many governments in their mis-guided zeal for nationalism and in their mis-judged self-sufficiency deem their countries suited for all industries. As a consequence they erect high tariff walls against importations. At great expense industries, for which the countries in question are unfit, are opened up and maintained. And so, the consumer pays much higher for certain articles produced at home than he would if he could procure them outside and not be obliged to pay duty. True, the industries called into life by protective duties give employment to many, but these could be more profitably employed developing industries for which the country is suited.

It sometimes happens that foreign importations threaten the existence of some industry for which a country is well suited. Sometimes the foreign product is inferior to that produced at home, sometimes the foreign producer has some extraordinary advantage in production, at any rate, the fact remains that the imported goods cost less than the home product. And, as poor merchandise will, in time, drive out the good, it is evidently in the best interests of the nation to protect the home industry. This

might be done by imposing a duty upon the importation of the particular goods. Now, this duty would be almost useless did it not raise the price of the import to that of the home product. But here the consumer suffers by having to pay the higher price. In general, I believe, the best plan is for the government to assist the home producer by a bounty or bonus of some kind. This enables the native manufacturer to produce as cheaply as his foreign competitor and the benefit to the consumer is evident.

This second valid reason for protection is known as the "Preservation of Existing Industries." Here again the validity rests upon the 'fitness' of the industry in question. An application of protection by bounty was made some years ago in the Southern States and has worked to satisfaction. The sugar-cane growers of New Orleans were threatened with ruin by the removal of the duty on Cuban sugar-cane. For, owing to its climate, Cuba could produce the cane much more cheaply than could New Orleans. But the American government granted a bounty upon the production of cane in New Orleans and the industry was saved without the price of sugar-cane being raised.

Political security may be a third valid reason for protection. It is of vital importance for a nation to have in its possession all the requisites of warfare, such as armaments, ammunitions, etc., and above all, food. This, of course, rests upon the supposition that the country has possible rivals or opponents,—but what country to-day has not? The surest way of having all these requisites is to produce them within the nation. When it is observed that foreign importations are threatening the home-production of any of these requisites, then introduce protection.

Fourthly, protection may be validly introduced where social peace and fair distribution of wealth demand it. A government should always be conservative when introducing reforms. Especially is this true in regard to tariff reforms. Careful consideration of existing conditions of trade and of society is a prime requisite for tariff reform. When it is seen that the removal of protection from some national industry, while it may be some benefit to the people at large, will bring misery and poverty to a large number of the inhabitants, that protection should be retained. For a country's first aim should be to protect a happy and contented people. Moreover, each nation is bound morally to discourage, by protection of some nature, the cheap production of goods by "sweated" labor with its poor pay and long hours.

These are the four valid reasons for protection. When none of these are present protection should not be present. Were it

not that most every nation possesses one or the other of these four reasons, I would be a "free-trader," pure and simple. For, assuredly, international trade, of such great proportions to-day, would be infinitely greater when its restrictions were removed. The commerce of England as a free-trade country greatly exceeds the commerce of England as a protectionist country. Still complete free-trade is hardly practical and England is learning this day by day. It would be much better for her to foster the home production of her food than to risk importing two thirds of it.

A. G. McHugh, '13.

Justice Department in the Commercial Course.

1. The month of March, 1912, in the O.U.B.C.D. marked a new era by the establishing of the Police Court for the protection of the members of the O.U.B.C.D., their properties, their goods, their persons.
2. This Police Court has the following officials:—

Police Magistrate.	Gaoler.
Crown Attorney.	Turnkeys.
Court Clerk.	Lawyers.
Chief Constable.	Detectives.
Constables.	Official Stenographers.

Board of Commissioners.

3. All reports of the Court have been taken by members of the Business Class in Gregg Stenography, and transcribed on the Typewriter, and will be kept in the O.U.B.C. Archives.
4. From the opening of this Court in the O.U.B.C.D., eight cases have come before the Bench; these cases were of different nature: theft, robbery, libel, breach of the peace, etc., etc., etc.
5. This Court opened on March the 15th, and closed on May 4th, 1912.

The following is the official report of the first case:

CASE: Mr. Ad.. G.. of the O.U.B.C.D., accused of having stolen, from the desk of the Manager of the O.U.B.C.D., a "Genuine Irish Clay Pipe," trade-mark "TD," and valued at five dollars ($5.00), on March 12th, 1912.

March 15th, 1912, 9.45 a.m. Court declared opened by the Court Clerk.

CASE: Mr. Ad.. G.. vs. Business Class Mgr.

Aubrey De Vere.

AS parents delight in the success of their children so do nations rejoice in the fame of their subjects. Whether renown be achieved in the council chamber, on the public platform, in the pulpit, on the field of battle, in athletic sports, or in the literary world, it matters not, the nation to which the successful one owes his allegiance takes a deep natural interest and a just pride in his attainments. Taking this fact into consideration, is it any wonder that Ireland should be proud to be able to claim as one of her sons that illustrious Christian poet Aubrey De Vere?

Aubrey De Vere was born in the year 1814 at Currah Chase, county of Limerick, Ireland. He was brought up and educated in the land of his birth. A land, for whose welfare he always manifested a deep interest. In his early years he showed a great predilection for Irish history. Later on, when Ireland was being unjustly portrayed to the eyes of the populace in the daily newspapers, he made a retort in his volume entitled "English misrule and Irish misdeeds." But his desire was not satisfied by this. He went a step further and contributed a great many articles to the leading reviews, dealing with the many wrongs to which the Irish were subjected. These articles set forth by the masterful hand of him who was afterwards destined to climb so high up the ladder of poetic fame exerted no small influence on public opinion.

De Vere's youth was spent outside the pale of the Catholic church. In fact he did not join her fold until middle life. His conversion to the Catholic faith was what he himself termed, "the greatest event of his life." This event had a great deal to do with the success he afterwards achieved as a poet. Had he not embraced the Catholic faith his writings would not have been imbued with the same supernatural and sublime spirit as they are. However, although this turn of affairs in his life served to raise the standard of his writings, it left in its train many discouragements against which he had to contend, because he shrunk not from confessing his faith, through the medium of his poems, in the presence of a world of proud scoffers. Besides, in these days, the path of the poet, much less a Catholic poet, was by no means strewn with roses. Nothing daunted, this earnest Christian man

applied himself diligently to his work and the popularity of his productions amply attest the measure of success he achieved.

The distinguishing characteristics of De Vere's poems are that he always strives to illustrate the supernatural; he never strives for ornate effect; his characters are true to life. In his poems are exhaled the vales of purity. His poetry also exhibits grace and charm of distion coupled with the fact that they are historical in substance, heroic in theme. Besides, its theme is religious always exhibiting a distinctive element of faith and in it is delineated the poet's classic knowledge, his richness of imagination, and his discriminating power as a critic. All that is necessary to verify this statement is a careful perusal of some of his masterpieces, chief among which are the following: May Carols, The Legends of St. Patrick, Inisfail, Alexander the Great, St. Thomas of Canterbury, Recollections, etc.

De Vere was an ardent admirer of Wordsworth. True Wordsworth was not a Catholic, but the themes discussed by him were among the noblest,—God, nature, life, man, our desires and our hopes. Saturated with such lofty themes, and believing in and professing true Catholic principles, is it any wonder that we find Aubrey De Vere ranked as one of the greatest poets of the land.

His poems were principally of an Irish nature, another instance which only serves to heighten our appreciation of him, because it is the bounden duty of each and everyone of us to give to our country after God, the noblest and best that is in us.

This humble Christian man breathed forth his soul to its maker in the year 1902. Though ceasing to play a part on the stage of this mortal life, his name will live after him, for his works, characterized as they are, with such elysian and lofty inspiration must necessarily be perpetual.

The Other Way.

THE darkness of an early spring evening was creeping over the land. Outside the air was chilly; the evening star had risen, and the new moon, a crescent of light in the blue sky, shed its rays around the old farm house.

Within all was warm and bright. A wood fire crackled in the old fashioned kitchen stove, and its light shone on the faces of the three who sat around it, showing an old white-haired man with drooping shoulders, stern mouth and gray twinkling eyes; his wife, a little silver-haired lady whose face was kind but sadness filled her dark blue eyes; and their son, the tall, handsome and prosperous Doctor McPhee.

"It is the only way I see out of the difficulty," the young man was saying. "Sell the farm, Father, and come and live in the city with me. You are too old to work it, and now that you have just recovered from such a serious attack of pleurisy you will have to refrain from all violent exertion for a time and I know if I leave you here you will do something to injure yourself. Besides my practice is so large that I can hardly ever get away to see you and the little mother."

"No, you don't come to see us very often, laddie, "Mrs. McPhee reflected, "And it would be nice to be with the children, but what would we do with our furniture, and,—and are you sure Helen would not consider us a burden? Sure we're nae what we were my laddie."

"Of course Helen wants you, mother" her son retorted quickly. "Sell the furniture with the farm. It would be of no further use to you and it would increase the value of the place to the buyer."

Mrs. McPhee's eyes wandered around the room, resting with affection on each familiar homely object, from the old clock, which had once been her mother's pride, resting now on the plainly carved shelf, to the floor mats which she had braided with her own wrinkled hands.

The old man sat for a long time in silence. At last he said, "I am too old a tree to transplant, Alec. The roots of my heart

are entwined around everything on this old farm and I could not live away from it. Surely there must be some other way."

The mother looked thoughtful. Her thoughts were of her other son Robert, her baby and darling, who was wandering, she knew not where. Her heart was contracted with pain when she thought of his coming home, and finding strangers on the old farm. For seven years, ever since that morning he had quarrelled with his father and had come to kiss her good-bye, vowing that he would never return, she had prayed, as only a mother with a breaking heart knows how to pray, that he would some day return and she felt confident that God would have mercy.

But Alec overcame all their sentimental objections and the month of May found them established in their new home. The trees in the city were decked with leaves as green as those in the country, and the birds sang as sweetly in the mornings, but in spite of blossoming flowers and verdant grass, to two pair of eyes Spring had not yet come, for they looked in vain for the orchard pink and white with blossoms, and they missed the fragrance of the lilacs which must now be in bloom at the dear old home.

When young Mrs. McPhee's friends heard that her husband's parents had come to live with her, they sighed, "Poor Helen. She will need patience." But she was a sweet capable woman well fit for the situation. She explained sweetly to her mother-in-law that she was to have no share in the household duties. "The maid is very capable and trustworthy, and I have time to look after every thing myself so you mustn't tire yourself trying to help," she said.

It was an evening in the first week of June. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee sat in the library of their son's large residence. The house was silent, for Doctor and Mrs. McPhee with the children had gone on a pleasure trip for a few days. Through the open window the cool breeze was blowing, bringing in the sweet odor of fresh verdure.

On the street corner near by a hurdy-gurdy was playing "Home Sweet Home," and the two old people who listened to it were longing with aching hearts for the humble place which to them would ever be "Home." They were unhappy and felt out of place in their new surroundings. Accustomed to an active life, the days of idleness were long and monotonous to them.

Mrs. McPhee stealthily dried her eyes and said, "I'd like to see the people who are on the farm. What kind of a man was Mr. Noxley?" "He seemed to be very nice," replied her hus-

band, "but he did not look to me like a man who would make much success of a farm. I wonder now—" He paused, and they looked into each other's eyes. "Could we pay them a visit?" she finished. "Well, they are probably settled by now, and they surely would not object to our spending a night with them, and we could be back before Alec and Helen return."

The drive from the station to the farm, the next afternoon was a silent one. The old familiar road, now winding through shady woods, now climbing over steep hills, brought to the minds of the two travellers many tender memories.

As they entered the gate of the farm and drove between the rows of evergreens which they themselves had planted and cared, Mr. McPhee's gaze travelled over the fields in which he had toiled for so many years, and his wife strained her eyes to see if the rose-bushes were budding in her flower garden.

The house seemed to be deserted. Receiving no answer to their knock they entered, but found no one until they came to the familiar kitchen, which had remained unchanged. Here in a cradle near the window a pretty baby was sleeping. As Mrs. McPhee bent over it, tears stole into her eyes while she whispered, "It reminds me of Robbie."

There was a murmur of voices outside, and a young woman with large gray eyes and dark hair appeared at the door. As Mrs. McPhee started forward to make explanations to her, she was joined by a young man. There was an incredulous pause, then a simultaneous cry of "Mother!" "Robbie!" and mother and son were clasped in each others arms.

Robert McPhee turned towards his father and held out his hand, and as the old man clasped it in both his he said brokenly, "You stayed away a long time laddie." And looking at the sweet-faced girl whom Mrs. McPhee was kissing he asked "Is this bonnie lassie your wife?"

Explanations followed of how Robert had seen the advertisement of the sale of the farm and had gotten Mr. Noxley, a lawyer, to buy it for him with the money he had saved during his seven years of exile. (For they were such to him.) The baby was presented, extravagantly admired and fondly caressed and the mother secretly said, "There's not one of Alec's that can come up to the wee babe. Sure it is my bonnie laddie over again." It was very late when they though of supper.

"I would like to make the tea for once" the old lady said

wistfully. And she made it with her black silk dress protected by a ridiculous little apron which Robert's wife supplied from her own wardrobe.

It was a merry meal, and during it Mr. and Mrs. McPhee fell in love with their daughter-in-law, though Mrs. McPhee thought she was only a child. "May I call you Father and Mother?" she asked them, "I do not remember my mother and I have always longed for one," she added. She told how lonely Robert had been, and how he had always longed for his home and his dear parents. "And now that we are all united I wish we had not to be separated again. Couldn't you both come and live with us? I'm sure I am such an inexperienced farmer's wife that I need you more, Mother, than they do in the city, O do stay," she said impulsively. "And I need you too, Father" Robert said shyly. "I am well able to work but I need some one to help me decide things, for as you know Father I knew very, very little when I left about farming and I have learned little since. So Father if you would do us this great favour"?

They talked and planned until late that night, and four people retired with happy hearts. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee had found another way out of their difficulties.

F. Gorman, C. N. D. (*Matric.* '14.)

Banking.

A BANK may be defined as an establishment for the receiving of moneys and letting them out at interest. It may likewise be defined, a place used as a common depository of the money of individuals or of companies. The basis of all banking is the profitable use to which the banker or company can apply the capital which is deposited.

It has ever been a human tendency to distrust or behold with suspicion that institution or organization which is to hold the money of the public, so it is that a banking system, which governs that common depository, must offer advantages to inspire confidence and to work in accord with the common welfare of society.

There are numerous advantages which a system should offer but these may be resolved into six.

1. A banking system must ensure perfect security to their "unwilling creditors." By unwilling creditors is meant bill-holders. There is no doubt that a system would be distrusted if it did not provide a means by which its currency may be redeemed at any time.

2. It must guarantee the wilful creditors or depositors. No individual will deposit or loan money to a man who is dishonest, —the same will apply to a bank. If there is not legislation to provide for the welfare of the creditor and depositor, neither one will risk his money.

3. It must offer facilities of borrowing to the business public. If a man possesses real estate or other property, but has not any money with which to continue his business, a banking institution should offer facilities by which he could obtain money in proportion to the value of his property. Moreover, any man should be able to borrow money if he can satisfy the bank by obtaining security from a friend. Once a banking system does not offer such facilities it loses the confidence of the people, and does not fulfill one of the functions for which it was organized.

4. It must insure a reasonable rate of profit to investors or shareholders. The necessity of this clause needs no explanation, as any successful institution must be supported and indorsed by capital.

5. The notes in circulation must be acceptable at par everywhere and at any time throughout the country. If this were not the case, we should have great economic confusion. No person would care to accept a note if he thought he would be liable to suffer a loss by so doing.

6. It must possess in time of need, elasticity of circulation, consisting in the power of expansion and contraction. By this is meant to have sufficient notes to meet demands arising from fluctuations.

Having dwelt upon the indispensable requisites of a good banking system. I shall examine the systems of Canada and the United States, and compare their merits and demerits by applying those requisites to each.

CANADA.

The Canadian system must not be taken as an original one, for its rudiments we must attribute to Scotland and the United

States. These two combined with a few variations from an intricate and very satisfactory system.

To organize a bank in Canada at least five must associate, who are and must be British born; they, moreover, must appoint directors who are British born. No bank can begin business unless it has a subscribed capital of $50,000, and 60 per cent. (60%) of its subscribed capital must be deposited with the Minister of Finance.

Once the banking business has started the Minister of Finance must refund the sixty per cent. guarantee paid to him. When this has been done a bank may at once issue notes payable on demand to the full amount of the capital (subscribed) paid in. But the government must have some security, in case the bank should fail, so to obtain this security each bank must deposit five per cent. of its average annual circulation; this deposit is called the Redemption fund.

It has the power to establish branches at any place.

Stockholders are doubly responsible.

No reserve is compulsory.

Reserve twenty-five per cent. in Dominion notes.

Dividends must not impair capital.

Dividends must not exceed eight per cent. (8%) unless the Rest Fund is more than 30% of the capital.

With these statistics it is undoubtedly easy to scrutinize a system and judge of its merits and demerits; we will also be able to tell whether it possesses those characteristics which are essential to inspire confidence. The point that is most contested is the point regarding the redemption fund. Can any man feel confident that he will receive the protection due him when there is only a deposit of five per cent. of all the notes in circulation with which to redeem them? It seems untrue, but it is true that he is absolutely safe, because the government will redeem every bill in circulation, not at a loss to the country but at a loss to the other banks, as the necessary amount is taken from the general redemption fund. Thus it is that in Canada one bank inspects the other in order to protect all.

The most salient feature in the Canadian banking system is the fact that any bank is allowed to establish a branch or branches at any place. These branches offer facilities to small towns and gather in savings which they would not receive if the branch system were not in vogue. So this feature is one that gives a prestige

to Canadian banks. If a bank cannot establish branches, its capital does not need to be so great, nor does it receive as many deposits as it would were it otherwise; it has no need of deposits because its facilities of lending are diminished. So the Canadian system offers greater facilities by its power to establish branches.

The Canadian system has no great impediment to the elasticity of circulation, and in this respect it is much unlike its neighbor. the United States. Canadian banks can provide for fluctuations at any time, and, moreover, they have to deposit simply five per cent. of the average yearly circulation, whereas conditions in the United States are much more exacting, as will be explained later.

There is one essential, so-called, which seems to be rather problematical, that is, can a bank insure profit to investors or shareholders? This is a question which no bank can answer, the only guidance it has is the statistics of its past transactions. Insurance companies so abused their privilege of giving estimated profits to their clients that the government was obliged to refuse them such a privilege. So banks have nothing by which they can conjecture profits except business prospects.

UNITED STATES.

The principles of organization are the same for the United States as for Canada, except that the capital subscribed varies according to population. In towns having three thousand or less of a population, the capital subscribed must be $25,000; in towns from three to six thousand it is $50,000; from six to fifty thousand it is $100,000; fifty thousand and more it is $200,000. And as in Canada, sixty per cent. must be paid before starting business.

One requisite to a good banking system as I have said is elasticity of circulation. This is very deficient in the United States simply because of the banks having to secure bonds before they are allowed to issue notes. Each bank has to deposit interest bearing registered bonds with the government, and in proportion to the capital; if the capital is $150,000 or less, it must deposit one-fourth, and the full amount for any excess.

One feature in the United States is the fact that the banks are subject to government inspection, but it cannot be said that this is a commendable feature, for the same tendency or inclination that forces a man to deceive in the Canadian system would not be

eradicated by the fact that his bank is going to be inspected by a government official. Some way can be devised invariably by which he can evade detection.

Borrowers naturally have to pay a higher rate of interest in the Republic south of us, from the fact that there is a tax of one per cent. on circulation; for if a bank has to pay one cent more to issue notes it must necessarily charge one per cent. more when loaning.

A reserve fund of 25% in large cities and of 15% in small towns must be kept on deposit, whereas in Canada there is practically no such fund. Thus it is that in the American Republic bankers are not eagerly desirous of taking money on deposit when there is no urgent demand for it.

In Canada the dividends must not impair the capital, so it is in the United States, but it is more stringent. If the Rest Fund is not twenty per cent. of the capital, no dividends can be paid, and, moreover, none in excess of profits of the year can be paid unless the Rest Fund is more than twenty per cent., whereas in Canada the law is that dividends are not to exceed eight per cent. unless Rest Found is more than thirty per cent. of capital.

In other departments we may say that the two systems are analogous. By making such a contrast can we at once say which system is the better? Without any bias we must conclude that the Canadian system coincides more with the ideal, it offers better business facilities, and this is an acquisition which inspires the public with confidence. It has been said that, owing to lack of borrowing facilities in some parts of the United States, many farmers were driven to Western Canada in search of greater conveniences.

There is one universal principle about all legislation, and that is that it varies with the need, so we may easily conceive that the system adopted by the United States is one better adapted to their conditions than would be a system such as ours.

J. J. Kennedy, '12.

University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its objec is to aid the students in their literary development, to chronicle their doings in and out of class, and to unite more closely to their Alma Mater the students of the past and the present

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Vol. XIV. **OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE, 1912.** **No. 9**

PRODUCTS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Much dissatisfaction is felt at the present day with the educational methods of the public school, both here and in the United States. Only a short time ago State Commissioner Draper of New York declared that the elementary courses given in the public schools of his state did not fit their pupils to serve efficiently as *office boys*. At a meeting of the National Educational Association at Cleveland in July, 1908, a monster spelling-bee was held. Of the winning team twelve were girls, and eleven of these bore names which show that they are the daughters of foreigners, who evidently give more attention to the cultivation of English than the native-born. It is pleasant to know that the children of parochial schools, owing to the absence of fads and fancies, and a more solid grounding in the three R's, are much better prepared for business life. Very significant was the success of our Ottawa Separate Schools in the recent prize essay competition, in which all the schools of the city took part.

We have also some reason to be proud of our Catholic higher

education. Many of the best men who went to our Catholic Colleges became priests. This was a fortunate thing not only for the church but for the country also. But our lay graduates, too, are an honor to their Almae Matres. During the last thirty years (and most of our colleges date back but half a century) the graduates of Catholic institutions have come to occupy higher and higher places on the bench, in literature, in art and medicine, in statecraft. Catholic higher education is a most valuable element of conservatism in the strenuous life of to-day, as witness the Alma Alumni Sodalities of New York. The oldest of these is the Xavier Alumni Sodality of New York City, and it holds a retreat every year just before Palm Sunday. On an average 1,500 men, all graduates of American colleges, most of them graduates of Catholic colleges, attend the evening exercises of this retreat. Over 2,000 men go to Communion on Palm Sunday. Four times in the year from three to five hundred college graduates assemble for Communion Mass at 7.30 on Sunday morning under the auspices of this sodality. Among them are to be found many judges and ex-judges of the city and supreme court, important officials of the civic government, school commissioners, important officials under the board of education, army and navy men, and prominent representatives of all the professions. Other cities too, like Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans present similar opportunities of observing the conscientiousness with which life is viewed by our college graduates. Many of the brightest men on the staffs of the great newspapers are graduates of Catholic colleges, and most of them will tell you that the training there received has better fitted them for their work than any they might have received elsewhere.

PRIZE-STORY CONTEST.

We regret that this contest did not arouse greater interest, and was not productive of greater literary effort on the part of the resident students. Nearly all the best work was done by extra-mural students, to whom therefore the larger share of credit, as also of prizes, falls due. The committee of judges has awarded the prizes as follows:—

First prize—Ten Dollars in gold, Miss F. Gorman, C.N.D. (Matric '14.)

Second prize—Five Dollars in gold, Mr. G. Landriau, (Arts '15.)

Third prize—Two Bound Volumes, Miss I. Fletcher, C.N.D., (Matric '14.)

The prize story entitled "The Other Way" appears in this issue.

VALETE.

With this issue the editorial board of 1911-12 brings its labours to a close. Looking back over the scholastic year now finished, we feel that that student body may well be congratulated on the uniform success which has attended its efforts in the various spheres of college activity. The relations between students, professors and prefects have been of the happiest, and a fine term of studies has been the result. In Academic and Athletic contests with the other great universities of Eastern Canada, while the laurels of victory have not always been ours, yet, it may safely be asserted, the honour and the brilliant reputation of Alma Mater have been consistently upheld. As regards the *Review*, its editors have, despite many handicaps, endeavoured to provide interesting reading for the students, and to faithfully chronicle the various events of the school year. To their readers, subscribers and advertisers, they offer heartfelt thanks.

For the last time in the scholastic year of 1911-1912 we read over the college magazines which have arrived, and by the way they are rather few. It is an enjoyable fact, however, that what few we had received are, on the whole, very good results of painstaking effort and work.

It is really a pleasure to read *St. Mary's Chimes*, with its well-balanced pages. "Old Greek Philosophy" seems too heavy a sub-

ject for college damsels to bother about. The first essay of the series appears to be the best, but then opinions differ.

We note that one of our departed, C. H. O'Halloran, formerly an associate editor of *The Review*, has successfully endeavored to enlighten the readers of the *University of New Brunswick Monthly* concerning the Oriental question in the west to-day. The article is concise and well written.

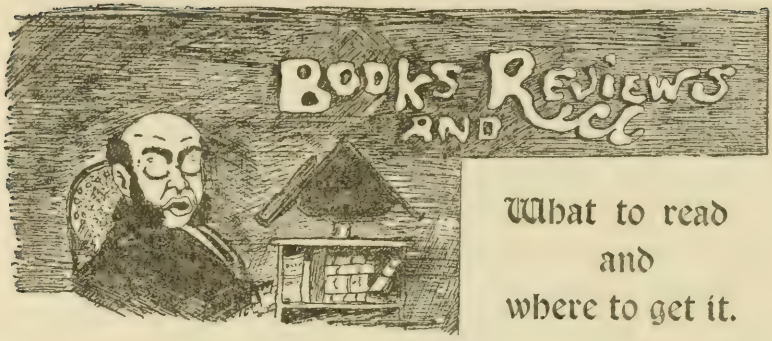
The Collegian, in an editorial laments the fact that since 1906 only one graduate has entered the "sem." Better luck here we are happy to say. The "Items" are interesting, to say the least.

Besides a good story entitled "The Call," the *Columbiad* prints a few specimens of tolerable poetry. But, then, they all have to start.

We congratulate the author of "The Fixed Decrepancy," in the *St. Ignatius Collegian*. His knowledge of the subject is broad and unbiased. A few more such writers in 'Varsity circles would not be amiss.

Several of the exchanges contain news of plays which occupied the boards in many of the colleges. The very reading of the casts brings back memories of the old 'Varsity Theatre in the west wing. Fire is a lamentable destroyer.

We take great pleasure in acknowledging the following:—*Notre Dame Scholastic, The Nazarene, The Young Eagle, St. Mary's Chimes, The Academic Herald, The University of New Brunswick Monthly, The Collegian, The Geneva Cabinet, St. Ignatius Collegian, The Laurel, The Niagara Index, The Weekly Exponent, St. John's University Record, The Columbiad, Mount St. Joseph Collegian, Manitoba College Journal.*



Contemporary Review—May, 1912.

"The Home Rule Bill": J. A. McDonald, M.P.

The Bill is calculated to effect (1) considerable relief for the Imperial Parliament; (2) the elimination of that spirit of Irish estrangement which is so baneful to imperial unity. All admit that the House is burdened by too heavy legislation. On the other hand, by removing friction between two countries so closely united, the strength of the Empire's component parts would be all the more assured. However, a difficulty presents itself when we reach the financial side of the Home Rule question. It is sufficient to say that for a time Ireland will need to rely on indirect taxation and England on direct taxation for a portion of the revenues. The arrangements as regards contribution to the Imperial Exchequer are plausible.

"English Society in India": Mrs. P. Ricketts.

The author takes an uncommon and pleasing view of India and its Anglo-Indian inhabitants. The country is beautiful and possesses much hidden magnetism. Everyone seems to be in motion. Everybody works, nobody is rich. Hospitality is a predominant characteristic of the people. Community of interest reigns supreme. "Live and let live" is the motto hung over the threshold of Anglo-Indian society. Upon this strength the rising fame of the great Empire rests.

"New China and the Regrouping of Powers": Dr. E. J. Dillon.

It is a question whether this sober, striving and peculiar race has a right to play a part in the struggle of nations. It seems quite plausible that the new China will become a prominent factor in the development of the Orient. With a strong and popular

President such as now is at the head of affairs in the Republic, the country's destiny should be a happy one. However, there is urgent need of funds. Before these can be acquired, the Powers must recognize the new Republic. This will likely happen — though Japan and Russia stand aloof and view with displeasure the new turn of affairs. A new grouping of the world Powers seems imminent. In this Socialism, the doctrine of Sun Yat Sen, will play a far-reaching effect.

Nineteenth Centnry, May, 1912.

"Canada and the Navy": Albert Carman.

The new government has apparently wiped the Naval Bill off its slate. The writer presumes that the opinions of the naval authorities in the United Kingdom did not coincide with those of the late Laurier government. But it is quite desirous that Canada should aid in the naval development of the Mother country. It means much for ourselves. Should Britain lose her power on the sea, what about Canada's destiny? The United States, ambitious, and desirous of strengthening its prestige, would not be averse to taking Canada under the shelter of the flag of Uncle Sam. The people of Quebec, bitter opponents of proposed naval measures, have been misled and have no true conception of the bill. Really the only drawback is the tardiness of the expression of opinion which should come from the naval board in England.

"Robert Browning": Francis Gribble.

There is no denial that to many Browning's poetry seems obscure. He does not lay his mind alongside of the reader's. On the contrary, he wishes the reader to place his intellect beside the author's. However, his poetry is permeated by a pleasing spirit of optimism proceeding from good health and the fruitful culmination of a love romance.

Among the Magazines.

The May number of *The Catholic University Bulletin* explains, as definitely as an indefinite term will permit, what is Socialism. The writer points out the two aspects of Socialism, one economic, the other avowedly atheistic. Before the down-trodden wage-earner, having some respect for religious ideals, the Socialistic ecenomy is flaunted with its equality, proper distribution of wealth, etc., etc. But to the advanced Socialist and to the anti-

religious the materialistic and atheistic Socialist philosophy is revealed as inseparably interwoven with Socialist economy. The writer gives many extracts from Socialist works to prove his statements.

An article in *The Ave Maria,* from the pen of Bishop Vaughan, tells us of the beautiful devotion to the Blessed Virgin practiced by the English in Catholic times, when England loved to call itself and to be known as "Our Lady's Dowery." In the names of English towns, streets, and places, in the architecture of those days, we find abundant traces of the nation's love and respect for Our Blessed Mother. Doughty knights entered battle in her name, and it was no unusual sight to see a proud warrior, in clanging armor, walk up the aisle of his native church to lay his sword, a testimony of his love and loyalty, at the foot of Our Lady's statue. It was a custom, too, to name what was beautiful after Mary, beautiful flowers being especially favored, as "Marygold," "Maiden's Hair," "Our Lady's Slipper" and other flowers bear testimony.

Our Dumb Animals tells us of the truly humane activities of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This Society is striving for the passage of a bill through the American Congress which aims at eliminating many of the cruelties now concurrent with the shipment of young calves to market. The calves, a week, at times only a day old, are taken from their mothers and shipped by rail to the purchaser. In the process of shipping they are frequently left from thirty to ninety hours without nourishment. We wish the Society success in its just demands.

America, in an article entitled "The Newcomers," sounds a timely note of warning. Statistics show that about 300,000 Catholic souls enter the United States each year from Italy and Poland. *America* points out the dangers which beset these credulous races through the activity of proselytizer, of the socialist or anarchist agitator, and, sad to relate, through the inactivity and disinterestedness in the welfare of the immigrant too often displayed by the American Catholic. We are our brother's keepers and a heavy obligation rests on us to see that no "leakage" occurs, through our neglect, in the vast Catholic immigration.

An editorial in *Extension* tells us briefly that there were two Catholic priests on board the Titanic. The two priests went down with the ship. They went to the steerage, heard confessions; then went down, the centre of a group, saying the Rosary. Margaret

Hoffman, writing in *Extension*, criticizes the modern tendency of "Making a Fetish of Cleanliness." This tendency is born of the habit of judging by appearances. Cleanliness is next to godliness it is true, but cleanliness, in excess of the demands of hygiene and which is attained at the expense of physical health and comfort, is sinful. It is detrimental to cheerfulness in the overworked wife, cheerfulness which is essential to the happy home.

"Coast-Defences of the United States" is the subject of a very interesting article in *Scientific American*. High velocity guns and mortars of 12 in. bore, arranged in hidden batteries, form the principal means of defence. The various methods by which the range of the target is determined are explained. The fundamental method is triangulation. Observations are made of the target from each end of a base-line. These observations are telephoned to the plotting-room where, by the use of the plotting board, the range is quickly and accurately determined. In this case the base is horizontal, but recently an instrument has been perfected which uses a vertical base-line and a constant angle of 90° Only one angle has to be found.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Rev. Father Chatelain who has been stationed at Thurso for the past thirty years is going to Buckingham to replace the late Fr. Croteau.

Jim McDonald has returned from Toronto to write on supplemental matriculation examinations.

Dr. Sarse Nagle has been elected president of the Ottawa Rowing Club. "Doc" deserves the recompense of honor for the services he has rendered the club.

Mr. Nakagawa of the class of '96 is occuping a very important position with the Japan government.

Rev. Eudore Theriault, '07, is at present curate at Vankleek Hill.

Messrs. Gerald Dunne, '06, and Albert Couillard '09 were successful third year men in Medicine at McGill.

We are pleased to hear that Rev. Dorion Rhéaume is progressing favourably towards recovery.

A son was born last month to Mr. and Mrs. A. Fink, Mattawa. Mr. Fink is a commercial student of the class of '04. Congratulations.

We are pleased to record the marriage of Mr. Peter Connolly, Jr., to Miss Esther Kennedy, which took place last week at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa. Mr. Connolly is an aluminus and an enthusiastic supporter of 'Varsity athletics.

We have had visits from the following during the month of June:

Rev. Bishop-elect Ryan, Renfrew.
Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, Ennismore, Ont.
Very Rev. Canon Corkery, Pakenham, Ont.
Rev. J. Ryan, Mount St. Patrick.
Rev. C. J. Jones, Arnprior.
Rev. A. J. Reynolds, Renfrew.
Rev. J. O. Dowd, Chelsea.
Rev. J. Cavanagh, Huntley.
Rev. J. J. Quilty, Douglas.
Rev. J. A. Fortier, O.M.I., Montreal.
Mr. "Zip" McLaughlin, Toronto.
Mr. Edmund Byrnes, Toronto.

Rev. Father Sears, of Newfoundland, was a recent visitor at the University.

Rev. Father Planet, O.M.I., spent a few days in Ottawa en route to the Northern Mission, after a six months' holiday in France.

Rev. Father Dowdall, of Eganville called on us last month.

Brothers Normand, Tremblay, and Roy, are supervising the work on our new kitchen. The work is being rushed so that it will be ready for the opening of College in the fall.

We are indebted to Mr. Martin Griffin, C.M.G., for some fine volumes presented to the University Library.

Rev. Fr. Guertin, O.M.I., one of our old-time professors and at present the esteemed chaplain of the Good Shepherd Convent, is in the Water St. Hospital, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

1912.

In College sporting annals the year 1912 will hold an honorable and enviable position, first on account of the achievements of her various teams, secondly because her athletes have worthily sustained the unblemished reputation of Ottawa University, as the zealous contender and ardent defender of all that is emblematic of clean, fair and manly sport.

Her football team finished second and had the honor of being the only aggregation able to conquer the mighty Toronto 'Varsity team, champions of Canada. Her hockey team won their division but lost in the saw-off. They were most successful in several out of town games. The baseball team is at present fighting to maintain first place in the City Ball League.

During this year lacrosse came into its own and with the start it received it will surely be reckoned among the major sports next year. The pool, billiard and bowling tournaments were the most interesting held to this date. The Inter-Mural leagues were a source of enjoyment and serve as excellent developers for the unexperienced athletes. They promote a friendly feeling, good-fellowship, and instil confidence in the backward and untried youth.

So College, the youngest of eastern universities, has held her own among the greatest and among men far older and more experienced.

This success may be traced to but one source, the Rev. Director, Father Stanton, who has acted as coach in every branch of athletics and has been untiring in his endeavors to lead the teams to victory, which, however, is only a secondary condition with him when manliness and fair play are concerned.

4th Game. Nationals (6)—College (5).

The dope was all upset again when College after cleaning up two games and just about to jump into first place, were trimmed in a drawn out game with Nationals. College were responsible for frequent errors and poor judgment in base running, the men getting nipped at second with deadly regularity. The Frenchmen had their swatting togs on, connecting with Killian for 10 safe ones—the same number that College rapped out. It looked bad that the Lower Town aggregation should cap the game with only four outfield hits. Joe Labelle and company will surely be pennant contenders on their showing of Friday.

5th Game. College (7)—Y.M.C.A. (5).

The Garnet and Grey came back strong for the Y.M.C.A. game. The team was somewhat revised and also improved. Lazure started in the box, but lost control, and after giving seven bases on balls he was yanked out and henceforth the invincible Killian played the leading role. Off the two pitchers the "Y" only secured four clean hits, while College put over 12. In the fourth the students gave a great exhibition of base running. They went wild on the bags and had the pious boys throwing the pellet all over the lot. After this inning the game was never in doubt. Poulin, Lacey, Cornellier and Lazure did most of the slugging.

By innings—		R.	H.	E.
College	—2212000—	7	12	1
Y.M.C.A.	—2030000—	5	4	2

6th Game. College (9)—St. Pats. (4).

College tied with Nationals for second place when they routed St. Pats. 9—4. The garnet and grey took no chances on recruits this game but sent in Killian who was in fine form, striking out eight and not allowing a single base on balls. The opposing pitcher was as free with his passes as the manager of a new nickel show, and this proved disastrous for him in the second when College slipped over three runs, which didn't look a very safe lead for the Green Sox passed two over in their half of the same inning. The men of learning scored two more in the fourth and four in the sixth. The Saints sneaked over two in the last. Milot made the only two-bagger of the game. Doran and Poulin still make good use of the club. Cornelier had a bad day because of an injured finger.

Score by innings—		R.	H.	E.
College	—0302040—	9	7	5
St. Pats.	—0020002—	4	8	2

7th Game. College (23)—Nationals (0).

By batting three pitchers—among whom was Deschamps—an alleged twirler—to every corner of the field College pulled down an easy victory from the excitable Frenchmen on Saturday. Nationals were supposed to play a crippled team but the newcomer proved themselves every bit as good as the members who were left behind. College started in early to swat the pill with the result that Deschamps lost his nerve, and the sound of wood striking leather every time he threw a ball nearly drove the distracted pitcher crazy. After being swatted around for 15 hits in 5 innings he was yanked out, but the two following men were little improvement the red sox merely using them as tools upon which to fatten up their batting averages. Killian performed the remarkable feat of allowing but one hit—a record for the season. Two and three base hits were common, but not as common as the errors of the Frenchmen. On the other hand College played faultless ball, accepting every chance. The win places College in second place.

By innings—		R.	H.	E.
College	1306256—	23	23	0
Nats.	—	1	0	7

Of Local Interest

With the end of the scholastic year approaching the members of the various classes realise how many friendships are to be cut off, some, the greater part let us hope, to be renewed in the autumn, nevertheless there are others which are to be cut off forever. Dwelling upon this unpleasant conjecture has moved the members of the V.A. and III.A. to revive an old custom which existed prior to the destruction of our Alma Mater's pristine home, that of organising a class reunion.

A meeting was held in each of the classes above mentioned. Officers were elected and constitutions formed which we here reproduce.

Conventum
of the
Intermediate Class, Form VA.
University of Ottawa.
"Alterum alterius auxilio egemus."
Committee,

Hon. President, Rev. J. McGuire, O.M.I.; President, F. W. Hackett; Vice-President, M. A. Gilligan; Treasurer, A. A. Unger; Secretary, R. C. Lahaie.

CONSTITUTION.

To preserve the bonds of friendship that unite us today and to retain the memories of the past throughout the battle of life, we, the undersigned students of the said class of the University of Ottawa, under the presidency of F. W. Hackett, this eighteenth day of May, 1912,

Declare:—

1. That, seven years hence we will meet at a place determined by the committee.

2. That recognizing the generous sacrifices made on our behalf: by our Rector, Very Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., D.D., the Prefect of studies, Rev. J. P. Fallon, O.M.I., and the Prefect of Discipline, Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I., and our Professors: Rev. L.

Rheaume, O.M.I., Rev. J. Healy, O.M.I., Rev. S Murphy, O.M.I., Rev. J. H. Sherry, O.M.I., Rev. P. Hammersley, O.M.I., they shall be honorary members of the Conventum.

3. That the committee shall decide three months in advance, the date and the place of the Conventum, and give notice of the same to each member.

4. That the expenses attendant upon such Conventum shall be defrayed by a contribution from each member fixed by the committee and payable to the treasurer.

5. That, on the day of the Conventum, a solemn High Mass will be chanted for the class by the member of the said class most recently ordained, and a sermon will be preached by the member of the said class first ordained a priest.

6. That, if any member dies a requiem mass will be chanted for the repose of his soul on the day after the reunion.

7. That, all members shall mutually aid one another both spiritually and materially.

8. That, if one of the members should die all his classmates shall deem it a duty to attend his funeral if possible and say, or cause to be said a requiem mass for the repose of his soul.

9. That, the secretary shall correspond with all the members at least once a year, and they shall answer such communication as soon as possible.

10. That, when a member changes his address, he shall notify the secretary of such change.

11. That, members shall notify one another of the death of a class mate.

12. That, the last survivor if a priest shall say, or if a layman, shall cause to be said, a mass, each year, for the repose of the souls of his deceased classmates.

Ne obliviscere MCMXIX.

CONSTITUTION FOR CONVENTUM OF FORM III A 1912.

"Astra Castra, Numen Lumen"

Hon. Pres., Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I.; President, Ewart V. Munn; Vice-Pres., Wm. Hayden; Secretary, Francis A. McKinley; Treasurer, Hubert D. Bishop.

1.—In fifteen years: one day previous to Thanksgiving day 1927,

III A agree to meet at the University of Ottawa for a class conventum.

2.—Our worthy professors are honorary members.

3.—Official notice of the Conventum will be forwarded to the members, and to the authorities of the University, six months in advance.

4.—Each member shall correspond with the secretary at least once a year, and inform him of any change in address.

5.—The members are all exhorted to correspond with one another at Xmas time.

6.—Should the Vice-President, Secretary, or Treasurer find it impossible to continue in office, the President shall have the power to appoint a successor: in case of necessity the Vice-President shall succeed the President.

7.—The expenses attendant upon the Conventum shall be defrayed by a contribution from each member; the same to be forwarded to the Treasurer one month in advance.

8.—If any member meet with misfortune or distress through life's course, other members will endeavor to assist him.

9.—The order of the Conventum to be as follows:

First Day:—

Solemn High Mass at 9 a.m. followed by an informal breakfast at the University.

Reception by the Executive in the evening for the other members.

Second day:

Dinner at noon at the University followed by attendance at Football match.

Formal smoker tendered by Conventum to students in evening.

Third day:

Requiem Mass in the morning for departed members and friends.

Banquet to all the members at the Chateau Laurier in the evening.

I hereby promise to abide by these regulations.

ORDINATIONS.

The following from the Grand Seminary, Ottawa were ordained by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier on Trinity Saturday:

For Tonsure—F. Corkery, P. C. Harris, T. O'Neill, O. Julien, J. Hamelin.

For Minor Orders—O. Montpetit, C. Landry, E. Landry, J. Cunningham, J. J. Burke.

Subdeacons—J. Gravel, A. Mondoux.

To priesthood—M, T. O'Neill.

At the June ordinations, Trinity Saturday, Rev. Michael T. O'Neill was raised to the dignity of the priesthood. His Grace Archbishop Gauthier performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Canon Campeau, P.P., and Rev. Fr. Poli, O.M.I., Director of the Grand Seminary.

Rev. Michael O'Neill or "Mac" as he was popularly known was born in Eganville, Ont., and received his early education in that town. He made his arts and philosophy at Ottawa University. His first year in theology was spent at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and his remaining three years in Ottawa Seminary.

He took a very active part in athletics at the College, figuring in many a hard fought battle both on the football field and on the baseball diamond. In 1909 he won the Dr. Baird trophy for highest batting average. He was deservedly popular both with his professors and fellow students.

Among those noticed in the sanctuary of the Cathedral were: Mgr. Routhier, Canon Sloan, Frs. Dowdall, Jones, Quilty, George, Esteve, Lapointe, Dooner, Charlebois, Marion, Gorman, O'Toole, Fitzgerald, Carleton, Reynolds.

On Sunday, June 2, in St. James' Church, Eganville, Fr. O'Neill celebrated his first solemn high mass. He was assisted by Frs. Jones and George with Fr. Dooner as assistant priest. The sermon was preached by Fr. Dowdall, P.P.

To Fr. O'Neill we extend our heartiest congratulations and sincerest wishes for his success in the ministry.

Junior Department.

Our First Team, although not invincible on all occasions, still carried off the spoils in the majority of the contests. They clashed twice with the Mic-Macs since we went to press last month, beating them the first time 9 to 6 and the second 18 to 3. On June the 3rd they were defeated by the "crack" Juniorate team by the close score of 5 to 4. On Sunday last, Cap. Jack O'Toole brought along his Sandy Hill All-Star Nine, but our youngsters held them to a tie (5-5) in a good exhibition of baseball. Our team: c, Dubé; p, Farrel and Doyle; 1b, Brennan, F.; 2b, Langlois; ss, O'Brien; 3b, Sauvé; lf, Brennan, H., and Doran; cf, Jeannotte and Loulan; rf, McCann and McMillan. The team, with Rev. Fr. Veronneau, the coach, had their photo taken, and they will go down to future generations of the Junior Department as "The Team of 1912."

Our fifteen-year-olds played a return game with the Model School baseball experts. Our youngsters had learned to respect their little opponents and so took things seriously. As a result they simply swamped them in a seven-inning contest on their own campus. Small Yard players: Proulx, Fahey, Robert, T., Robert, B., Genest, Cunningham, Ryan, Payette and Turcotte.

The Midgets crossed bats with the Juniorate Midgets on the latter's own stamping ground. They returned victorious, 14-8. Fr. Paradis' team was composed of Seguin, Ivan Roy, Turcotte, R. Roy, Lafleur, P. A. Boucher, MacDonald, McIntosh and W. Perron.

In the Inter-Mural League, after a most successful and very interesting season, the championship is yet undecided. At the moment of going to press, there is a three-cornered tie—Team A, Lahey cap., Payette mgr.; Team C, Sauvé cap., and McMillan mgr.; and Team E, Doran cap. and B. Robert mgr., each having an equal number of wins to their credit.

Wednesday, June 5th, was the Annual Field Day of the Junior Department. As in the past, we journeyed at an early hour P.M. to Britannia-on-the-Bay, in a private car. There under the able direction of Rev. Fr. Veronneau, the different athletic events were pulled off. Suitable prizes were given to the winners. After the field sports were over a very substantial repast was served on the grounds by Rev. Fr. Murphy. Each boy came along with an appetite that he thought no amount of good things could satisfy,

but he soon found out that he could do ample justice to all that was set before him.

Rev. Fr. Binet, college photographer, was on hand "to snap" the group of happy picnickers.

Rev. Frs. Lajeunesse, Jasmin and Voyer were our visitors, and were always ready to lend a helping hand. Thanks for your kind assistance.

All agree that we had a most pleasant afternoon.

The Junior Editor wishes all a very enjoyable vacation.

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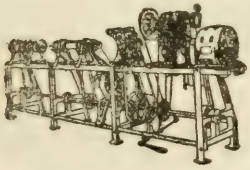

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